



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

VOL. XII.—NO. 46.

SELECTED POETRY.

The Graves where Loved Ones Sleep.

Gently blow, sweet winds of Summer,
O'er the graves where loved ones sleep;
Streamlets, flow with silent murmur,
Pale, soft stars, your vigils keep.
Flowers, with your richest fragrance,
Bloom in all your colors fair;
Wild birds, singing in the forest,
Go, and chant your music there.

Fair as ye, ye woodland blossoms,
Were the forms now sleeping low;
But from earth's dark, restless bosom,
Weary, long, they sighed to go;
Weary of life's dull shadows,
Weary of its griefs and pains,
Longing for the peaceful meadows,
Where eternal beauty reigns.

Soon Death came—pale, silent reaper;
Touched each form with swift decay;
Soon we laid each white-robed sleeper
Nearth the valley sod away;
Gently as the light at even
Fading from the purple west,
Their pure spirits passed to heaven,
Home of happiness and rest.

Radiant morn, fling down your blushes;
Silver moon, beam softly there;
Streamlets, laugh in low, sweet gushes;
Breathe your requiems, balmy air,
Angels, from your elms so holy,
Down on golden pinions sweep,
Bending o'er their grave so lonely,
Guard our loved ones while they sleep!

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

The Keeping of the 13th Day of June.

Mr. Editor: It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the doings of our people on the said 13th day of June. By reading your interesting and welcome visitor, the *Courier*, we saw that our excellent President, JEFFERSON DAVIS, had requested us all to observe and spend that day in fasting and prayer. Our Governor did likewise request it of us. We, being willing to do what we can in the great work now going on, as we have a great interest at stake, we also believing that the All-wise Providence, and President of Heaven and of Earth, is a prayer-hearing and answering God, we believing Him to be as good as His promises at all times, we laid aside our farming tools. With one accord we took up our bibles and hymn-books, and read God's sacred Scriptures, and sang hymns of praise to His great name. We read where He says: "Sanctify ye a fast and cry unto the Lord;" and where He says: "and where He says, if we seek Him He will be found of us. We learn that He forgetteth not the cry of the humble. He says He will be with His people in six troubles, and not forsake them in the seventh. He says He is our refuge, a stronghold, in the day of trouble. And many other passages do we find that make us confide in Him, as being able and willing to bring us through the fire unscathed, and to bring us out of the battle-field with victory in hand. He is able to screen us from the sword, shot and shell aimed at us by our enemies. He is willing too, to do all these things for us if we will seek and feel our dependence on Him as we ought to do.

Our people all met at their respective places of worship, hymns of praise were sung with the spirit, and with the understanding also, we trust; and prayers were heard ascending to a throne of God's rich grace—all did faithfully wield the weapon of prayer—pride was not in our midst on that occasion, but did all humble themselves down; all was apparently humble in heart, and contrite in spirit. The great I am invoked for blessings in future, as in past times; He was asked for his favor and approbation, smiles and protection. A strong desire was manifested for His aid in this our time of trouble and peril. He is the giver of health, of happiness, and prosperity; if He is with us we need fear no evil; we will still enjoy our liberty and freedom, religious and national, and none dare molest us in any way; the storm of danger will pass over, and we will not be hurt; the dark and belligerent clouds of war will pass from our sight and from our soil, and we will be a happy people. We hope our people will lay aside the suit of arrogance and clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes; as it were.

Our praying people promised, and jointly agreed to remember our young men, our volunteers, in their prayers at all times. On then principally, depend our future happiness and well-being; our hopes are centered on them for the progress of our affairs in church and State; they are great men, and true to our interests and institutions; they have forsaken the embrace of friends, and sacrificed property; they have left dear wives and children, homes, and all the endearments of it, and rallied to the standard of our country. They say our great cause shall not suffer at the risk of their lives; they will stand by the breezes our colors, and fight under them; they will cling to our flag staff, and claim the liberty that our noble ancestors purchased at the cost of millions of property and blood. Then let us remember, that the God we worship now, aided in that great work; He is still the same God, yesterday, to day, and forever, without the least variation or shadow of turning. May we recollect this, and pray without ceasing; may He bless our volunteers; may He be their God and guide; may He screen them from all danger. Volunteers, if you shall ever read this, I ask you to put your trust in Him; and if you must go into the battle-field, I pray the God of battles to head your army, to be your commanding officer, as it were, and bring you out each time with victory gained. To all praying people, let us strictly observe every day as a day of prayer, if not of fasting; let us try to cut asunder the strongholds of the enemy with the sword of prayer; we can do much good with that weapon, without taking our firearms in hand. We are said to be the salt of the earth, and it is our reasonable, and becoming duty to pray. In conclusion, I ask you, volunteers, one and all, to join yourselves to Christ, the rock of eternal ages, and then if your bodies are

torn and mangled, your souls will be safely taken care of by Him, and the storm of death will not overtake you; no, never, never.
A PRAYING BROTHER OF MOUNTAIN GROVE.

The Battle at Bethel.

The Richmond papers of Thursday have several accounts of the battle at Bethel church, on Monday last. The subjoined from one of the special correspondents of the Richmond *Dispatch* is, we think, the most graphic:

"YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.—An engagement, lasting about four hours, took place yesterday (Monday) between five regiments of the troops, from Old Point and 1,100 Confederate troops, consisting of Virginians and North Carolinians, under General Magruder, at Bethel church, York county.—Before telling you of the battle, I will give you some circumstances preceding it. About two weeks ago, a party of 300 Yankees came up from Hampton and occupied Bethel church, which position they held a day or two and then retired, leaving written on the walls of the church several inscriptions, such as 'death to the traitors!' 'Down with the rebels!' &c. To nearly all of these the names of the writers were definitely signed, and all of the pensmen signed themselves as from New York except one, who was from Boston, Mass., U. S. To these excursions into the interior, of which this was the latest, Gen. Magruder determined to put a stop, and accordingly filled the place after the Yankees left with a few companies of his own troops. In addition to this, he determined to carry the war into the enemy's country, and on Wednesday last Stanard's battery of the Howitzer Battalion was ordered down to the church, where it was soon joined by a portion of Brown's battery, of the same corps. The North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Hill, was also there, making in all about 1,100 men and seven howitzer guns.

"On Saturday last the first excursion of considerable importance was made. A detachment of 200 infantry and a howitzer gun under Maj. Randolph, and one of 70 infantry, and another howitzer under Major Lane, of the N. C. regiment, started different routes to cut off a party which had left Hampton. The party was seen and fired at by Maj. Randolph's detachment, but made such fast time that they escaped. The troops under Major Lane passed within sight of Hampton, and as they turned up the road to return to Bethel, encountered the Yankees, numbering about 90, who were entrenched behind a fence in the field, protected by a high bank. Our advance guard fired on them, and in another moment the North Carolinians were dashing over the fence in regular French (not New York) Zouave style, firing at them in real squirrel hunting style. The Yankees fled for their lives after firing for about three minutes without effect, leaving behind them three dead and one prisoner. The fellow was a stout, ugly fellow from Troy, N. Y. He said that he had nothing against the South, but somebody must be soldiers, and he thought he had as well enlist. None of our men were hurt.

This bold excursion, under the very guns of the enemy, determined the authorities at Old Point to put a stop to it and clear us out from Bethel. This determination was conveyed to us by persons who came from the neighborhood of the enemy. On Monday morning, about 600 infantry and two guns, under Gen. Magruder, left the camp and proceeded towards Hampton; but after advancing a mile or two, received information that the Yankees were coming in large force. We then retired, and after reaching camp the guns were placed in battery, and the infantry took their places behind their breastwork. Everybody was cool, and all were anxious to give the invaders a good reception.

"About nine o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite, and above them waved the star spangled banner. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the Parrot gun of the howitzer battery opened on them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind two small farm houses. From their position a fire was opened on us, which was replied to by our battery, which commanded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a perfect hail-storm of canister shot, bullets and balls. Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain by the shells and bullets.

"Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy, about 11 o'clock, tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as he tried to scale the breastworks. The men disregarded sometimes the defenses erected for them, and, leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New York Seventh Regiment under Capt. Wardrop, or Winthrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their captain, a fine looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, 'Come on, boys, one charge and the day is ours.' The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about 300 New York Zouaves charged one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

"During these charges the main body of the enemy, on the hill, were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shell from the howitzer battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position,

but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

"About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

"Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit, and harassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

"After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, and many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gray looking uniforms of the New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the pale, fixed faces of their dead owners! Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate looking fellow lying on the mud, with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from the pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, 'Presented to the Defenders of their Country, by the New York Bible Society.' An U. S. flag was also stamped on the title page.

"Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

"The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000, according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,000. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who had volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish his duty, but was shot in the head. He died this morning at the hospital. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's battery shot in the wrist; John Worth, of Richmond, of the same battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

"The Louisiana regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. They are a fine looking set of fellows.

"As there was force enough at Old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march and came up to Yorktown, where we now are.

"I hear to day that troops from Old Point are now marching up to attack us, but cannot say whether it is so or not."

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.—The enemy when they first approached, tried to keep up their courage by repeated cheering, yelling like so many savages, which the writer of this heard distinctly, while our men said not a word; but, with uplifted hearts to the God of battles, stood silent and courageously awaiting them.

One of the captains of the advancing column of the enemy approached near the N. C. regiment's lines, and, standing on a log, cheered his men. He was seen, and a private in one of the companies took deliberate aim, and he fell dead. The man ran out and secured his sword as a trophy of his valor.

The Howitzer Battery, under superintendence of Major Randolph, elicited the cheers of the entire soldiery, every man performing his part with the celerity of practiced gunners, and often exposing themselves upon the parapet to see, as they said, the enemies eyes, so as to take aim. In a word, no man on the ground could express how much of the result of our victory is due the Howitzers.

Late in the evening the encampment was broken up, and we returned to Yorktown.

Long live Magruder! Hill, Stewart and Allan, illustrious leaders in this, our first great battle and glorious victory; while to God thanks be given for His providential care and support.

THE BETHEL VICTORY.—The Richmond

Dispatch, of Thursday, whose columns are laden with reliable accounts of the battle and victory at Bethel, indulges in the following comments:

It is one of the most extraordinary victories in the annals of war. Four thousands and thoroughly drilled and equipped troops routed and driven from the field by only eleven hundred men! Two hundred of the enemy killed, and on our side but one life lost! Does not the hand of God seem manifest in this thing? From the attack on Fort Sumter to the present moment the preservation of Southern life amidst such numerous assaults as have been made by the enemy seems little less than miraculous.

The courage and conduct of the noble sons of the South engaged in this battle are beyond all praise. They have crowned the name of their country with imperishable lustre, and made their own names immortal. With odds of four to one against them, they have achieved a complete victory, putting their enemies to inglorious flight, and giving the world a brilliant pledge of the manner in which the South can defend its firesides and altars. The North has won its battles on paper—the South is content to achieve hers in the field. Let us invoke our heroic soldiers not to permit this splendid success in any way to relax their vigilance and their energy. Let them be as prudent as they are brave, as vigilant as they are

determined, and all is secure. Let them omit no preparation, no watchfulness, no precaution which the presence of the bravest enemy might require—in one word, let them always 'trust in God and keep their powder dry,' and our soil will soon be delivered from the boastful braggarts who have dared to pollute it."

LATEST FROM BETHEL.—The following despatch was received by one of Gov. Pickens' Aids, on Thursday night, and kindly placed at our disposal:

"The latest news from Bethel says that a flag of truce was sent by the commander of the Federal troops to Col. Magruder, for the purpose of burying the dead and exchanging prisoners. Col. Magruder replied that they might bury their dead, but as to exchanging prisoners, he declined doing it. The officer bearing the flag of truce said their loss in killed and wounded amounted to two hundred and thirty-four. Two of their field officers and it was supposed one general officer had been killed. General Butler was said to have been in command, and possibly he was the defunct officer. Thirteen prisoners of war have been brought to Richmond.

"The Maryland Legislature has instructed its Senators to vote for the recognition of the Confederate States.

"This is all the news received to-night.—Nothing from Gov. Pickens this evening."

ANOTHER BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.—GLO-RIOUS VICTORY!—The *Lynchburg Republican*, of Thursday, has the following glorious tidings:

"Through a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who arrived here yesterday from Manassas Junction, we learn that information, deemed altogether authentic, had been received there of another battle at Philippi, in which the most complete victory was achieved by our troops.

Large reinforcements having been added to our forces, they made an advance on Philippi, where the enemy were encamped, and engaging them in battle, succeeded in completely routing them, with the loss to the enemy of over one hundred killed and wounded, besides the capture of a number of prisoners, and the recapture of a large amount of arms, munitions, &c., together with several of the enemy's cannon.

"Our troops suffered but slight loss, and now hold complete possession of the town.

THE BATTLE OF PHILIPPI.—A gentleman from Richmond informs the *Petersburg Express* that the venerable Bishop John Early, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was in Philippi on the day of the recent battle, having just returned from the session of some Western Conference over which he had presided. We understand that Bishop Early reports one hundred and twenty-three as the number of Lincolnites who fell in that engagement. This may be received as entirely reliable.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A lady of undoubted veracity, who was within full view of the batteries at Aquia Creek when attacked by the gun boat *Frederick*, communicates to her relatives in Washington that fifteen were killed to her certain knowledge, and has no doubt as many as fifty were killed, besides a large number wounded! She says every pains was taken to conceal the fact even from the friends of the victims—that as fast as any casualty occurred the sufferer was removed to the woods for concealment.

Company B, 2d Cavalry, under Lt. Thompson, is here, with no trace of the severe skirmish at Fairfax Court House, and ready to fight again at a moment's notice.

Two of the five Confederate prisoners captured recently by the 69th and by the cavalry company B, have been released. The others are still in the guard-house. All the troops here are in perfect health and in fine spirits.

Major-General Banks left Washington to-day to assume command of the Department of Annapolis. He has not selected his staff yet.

WINCHESTER, VA., June 12.—There is great excitement here to-day. A report, which we believe reliable, reached here last night that Romney, the county seat of Hampshire, is in the hand of the federal troops—two thousand strong. Their intention is to march on to Winchester, to cut off the supplies to the Ferry.

Romney is 42 miles from Winchester, and there is a direct road through the mountains between this point and that.

The citizens of Romney and of the mountains intend to make a stand at the Hanging Rock, 14 miles from here.

The citizens of Winchester are making preparations to defend the town.

[*Richmond Enquirer*.]

RICHMOND, June 14.—The Virginia Convention signed the ordinance of secession to-day.

Intelligence has been received here, which states that the Governor of that State has ordered out fifty thousand troops to defend the honor and sovereignty of Missouri.

Nothing else of importance or interest to send from this point.

HERMON, Mo., June 14.—The Missouri militia have a battery below South Osage River. The Missourians are concentrating at Jefferson city from all quarters.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Three boats, with Col. Lyons and staff, and 500 men and some artillery, have left for some point on the Missouri river.

HAGERSTOWN, June 14.—Gen. Cadwallader is in command of Greenacres. His division will cross the Potomac at Williamsport. Patterson's headquarters are at Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Post Office Department is getting up new postage stamps, to render worthless those held by the South.

HAGERSTOWN, June 14.—The fight at Dam 4 is progressing. A company of sharpshooters has gone to assist the Unionists.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio

canal visited Gen. Johnston, remonstrating against the destruction of the dams and boats. Johnston's instructions are to destroy everything that can be useful to the invaders.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Southerners are erecting a battery at Mathias Point, one mile below Aquia creek, where the Potomac is narrow. The *Frederick* and *Resolute* have been sent down to prevent their completion. The steamers are armed with thirty-two pounders.

The gossip of the New York *Tribune* says that Arkansas is sending arms and munitions of war Missouriward.

Scott is not entirely confident of the security of Washington.

Persons from Montgomery county, Maryland, represent that vehicles of every description, laden with arms, provisions, &c., are sent from Baltimore via the Chesapeake for the Southerners. The *Herald* says that the indications are that an attack will be made on Harper's Ferry at all hazards, with thirty-five thousand men.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Henry Winter Davis has been defeated for Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Fifty thousand cartridges were sent to the Relay House to-day.

Gen. Geo. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, died at Reading.

The Post Office Department are perfecting postal arrangements for western Virginia.

The federalists are gradually pushing their forces towards Fairfax.

Six steamers are at the navy yard with steam up.

In Henry Winter Davis' district the vote will be a close one it is thought.

The Bethel victory will greatly strengthen the Southern rights vote.

Capt. Chauncey, of the retired naval list, has been ordered to the command of the *Susquehanna*.

The Colorado has her orders, and will sail soon from Washington.

Dan. Sickles' five regiments were mustered into service to-day.

The State of Missouri has been added to McClellan's department.

Eight were killed at Little Bethel, and 45 wounded.

A despatch to arrest Mr. Trapman, of South Carolina, said to be a bearer of private papers, and other Confederate States documents, reached Boston too late. The steamer had sailed before its arrival!

NEW YORK, June 14.—The North Star had arrived at this port.

SPRINGFIELD, June 14.—O. H. Browning has been appointed to succeed Douglas in the U. S. Senate.

CAIRO, June 14.—A steamer with two federal companies and a squad of artillery was cruising in the Mississippi. When a few miles below Columbus, Kentucky, the machinery broke, and the boat drifted ashore.—Three persons went ashore from her and cut down a secession flag.

The gossip at Washington is that the secession camp at Rodney is threatened, and that McClellan's forces have attacked Charleston, Va.

In a week six additional regiments will be ordered into Western Virginia, to operate in the Kanawha Valley.

Ex-Governor H. A. Wise had not been ill.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—A regiment of federalists had attacked Rodney, Virginia, successfully.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—W. O. Bartlett, brother to the late member of Congress, was arrested for treason. Other prominent citizens are implicated. Federal troops are being distributed over Missouri. Three steamers are at the arsenal, taking in troops destined for Jefferson city. The Osage bridge, on the Pacific railroad, had been burnt.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—A federal detachment, under a flag of truce, had gone to Great Bethel to bury the dead.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Governor Jackson has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri. He says: "Outrages unlooked for and unparalleled have been inflicted on the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the federal Government. The solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified, your volunteer soldiers have been arrested, commerce with sister States suppressed, trade with your own fellow-citizens subjected to the harassing control of armed soldiers, peaceful citizens imprisoned without warrant, unoffending and defenceless men, women and children ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities heaped upon your State and upon yourselves. To this you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged more daring usurpation.

My object has been to preserve peace, and avoid war from our borders. With that view Gen. Price made arrangements with Gen. Harney. The State Government had faithfully adhered to the agreement; but the Federal Government manifested its disapprobation by the dismissal of Gen. Harney from his command, and commenced proceedings utterly hostile to the agreement.

Waiving the dignity of the State of Missouri, I solicited an interview with Col. Lyons, and made propositions more honorable to the Federal Government than to Missouri, viz: "That if the federalists would withdraw their forces, I would pledge myself to disband the militia, and call upon all the citizens, regardless of their political opinions, to repress insurrection, and maintain strict neutrality.—And, if necessary to carry out those pledges, I would call for federal assistance. Nothing but a desire to avert the horrors of a civil war could have induced these humiliating propositions. These propositions, however, were rejected."

Gov. Jackson called out fifty thousand militia to repel the invaders.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—No attack will be made upon Manassas Junction till Harper's Ferry is taken.

Natives of the Northern States have left for Europe for the purpose of fitting out Confederate State privateers.

There is here intense excitement from rumors that the Confederate army is marching on Washington. Advice to this effect have been received at the War Department, but not credited.

MCCLELLAN'S forces have attacked Charleston, Va., and the Southern camp at Rodney has been attacked successfully by the Cincinnati Regiment. Six additional Ohio Regiments have been ordered into Western Virginia, to operate in the Kanawha valley.

WASHINGTON, (via Mobile, June 15.—In view of Austria's refusing to receive Burlingame, he has been appointed Minister to China.

The *National Intelligencer* says the Government will soon pay the troops.

Vm. Hutton, a wealthy planter, and a member of the Southern cavalry, has been captured.

The Government has received dispatches announcing the evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster-General, despatched to the postmaster at Louisville as follows: "The order requiring mail matter coming from the seceded States to be held for postage does not apply to prevent their delivery on the payment of postage."

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton firm, and 2,500 bales sold, at 134 to 140.

KEI WEST, June 2.—The federal steamers *Crusader*, *Wyandotte*, *Water Witch* and *Quaker City* leave shortly for Fort Pickens.

WHEELING, June 15.—The proceedings in the Western Virginia Convention indicate that they will declare the Virginia offices vacant, and organize a Provisional Government. Resolutions to this end were made the special order for Wednesday next.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Seven additional companies of federal troops, and a six gun battery, have departed on the Pacific Railroad towards Jefferson city. The United States Government has bought the steamer D. A. January.

HERMAN, MISSOURI, June 15.—The steamer *White Cloud*, laden with military stores and cannon, and the Governor and State officers on board, had left Jefferson city for Arrow Rock.

HERMAN, Mo., June 15.—The steamer Louisiana, the third of the invading fleet, is here, to take on Boerstein's regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.—Great Bethel has been partially evacuated, but can be re-occupied in force at short notice. The Southern pickets extend to New Market bridge. At Yorktown there are a large number of cavalry, also batteries between Great Bethel and Yorktown. Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana rifleman.

FREDERICK, June 15.—The bridge at Harper's Ferry was burned between five and six o'clock this morning. It is reported that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore. Eight car loads of provisions were destroyed, to prevent their falling into the federal hands. The bridge at Shepherdstown has been burned.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Leary, Unionist, from the third district, has been elected to Congress by 375 majority.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Boerstein's regiment has gone west on the Pacific Railroad. The Illinois volunteers have entered Missouri at Hannibal. Gov. Jackson, with cars and locomotives, is going west from Jefferson city, burning bridges as he goes.

It is said that there is a large number of Confederate troops in Arkansas and Northern Texas, ready to move on Gov. Jackson's invitation.

Mr. J. W. Tucker, editor of the *Missouri State Journal*, has been arrested.

FREDERICK, Md., June 15.—The special agent of the Associated Press, just from Maryland heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, says that the Ferry is mainly vacated—about 2,000 troops remaining. The route of the main body was by turnpike towards Charleston and Shepherdstown. The Shepherdstown bridge has been burned, and the Southern pickets withdrawn from Williamsport.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15.—Active military movements are progressing in consequence of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. An effort will be made to prevent the concentration of forces.

Schenck has been ordered across the Potomac with his brigade. An attack from Beauregard is apprehended.

RICHMOND, June 15.—The injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings in relation to Virginia's act of secession of April 17. The vote stood 88 in favor and 55 opposition. The journals show changes, and on the final vote 103 favored the passage of the ordinance. Yesterday (14th) the ordinance was signed by 91 members. Several delegates were absent in war, some sick, and one (Capt. Marr) was killed by the federalist at Fairfax.

Various rumors are current here of battles and movements of the federal troops, but nothing has been authentically ascertained.

NEW YORK, (via New Orleans,) June 15.—The steamer *Canadian*, which left Quebec on the 1st instant for Liverpool, was lost on the 4th, at Belle Isle, by striking a sunken iceberg. Twenty to thirty lives lost. No list of names has been received.

OUR FRIENDS ABROAD ACTIVE.—The London, Black Republican, correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing on the 20th ult., says: "Not only in England, but on the Continent, there is a large party active in the service of the secessionists; for years they have been making efforts to establish direct steam communication between Europe and Southern ports. The project has never seemed feasible, but now, taking advantage of the peculiar condition of affairs in America, they have found companies for running steamers to Charleston and New Orleans; and the stock of fifty pound shares has not only been issued, but to-day has been taken."